10/21/80 ✓ 57675-3

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW

T.E.C. BUILDING | SEPTEMBER 1980 | AUSTIN, TEXAS 78778

EFFECTS OF SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT FELT

Total employment in Texas increased for the third consecutive month as it reached a record level at mid-August. Employment in the State was boosted during the summer months by a large supply of seasonal workers. However, as employment levels climbed, unemployment figures went up also as a big portion of the seasonal labor force was not able to find work. Unemployment figures during the past summer were the highest since the summer of 1976. The total unemployment estimate of 377,000 for August is the highest for the month since August 1977 when 355,000 people were out of work.

The unemployment rate for the State in August was 5.8 percent, somewhat above the July rate of 5.6 percent and well above the year-ago rate of 4.6 percent. An unemployment rate of 7.5 percent was recorded in August for the United States. The July rate for the Nation was 7.8 percent and the year-ago rate was 5.9 percent. The seasonally adjusted rate for Texas was 5.5 percent in August and for the Nation it was 7.6 percent.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

After reaching an all time high during July, total nonagricultural employment in Texas declined over the month due to cutbacks in government employment.

A drop of 14,100 was recorded in total nonagricultural employment from mid-July to mid-August. Government employment, however, was down 15,900 over the same period. The only government sector which did not decline over the month was the post office. Educational institutions were caught between the end of the summer term and the beginning of the fall term in reporting employment losses. Administrative agencies in all government levels, federal, state, and local, saw many seasonal employees leave to prepare to return to school in the fall. Budget authority also ended for many other temporary or seasonal workers.

While the drop in government employment led to a large reduction in total nonagricultural employment and in nonmanufacturing employment, the manufacturing sector was experiencing a decline of its own. Fortunately the sector realized only a modest setback which was largely the result of a series of moderate losses in the nondurable goods category. Almost all of the segments in the nondurable goods field recorded either a small loss or no change at all. General declines in business activity were felt in the bakery products segment of food and kindred products, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products.

SUMMARY OF LABOR FORCE† ESTIMATES

	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT‡			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYED AS % OF LABOR FORCE		
	AUG.* 1980	JULY** 1980	AUG** 1979	AUG.* 1980	JULY** 1980	AUG** 1979	AUG.* 1980	JULY** 1980	AUG** 1979
STATEWIDE	6,165,700	6,145,000	5,962,900	377,000	361,300	288,500	5.8	5.6	4.6
ABILENE	65,610	65,620	63,130	2,810	2,760	1,980	4.1	4.0	3.0
AMARILLO	86,130	85,820	84,890	3,810	3,900	3,270	4.2	4.3	3.7
AUSTIN	247,250	245,950	237,250	10,500	10,150	8,100	4.1	4.0	3.3
BEAUMONT-PORT ARTHUR-ORANGE	151,650	151,450	152,100	12,150	11,800	10,200	7.4	7.2	6.3
BROWNSVILLE-HARLINGEN-SAN BENITO	64,890	65,190	64,540	7,810	7,700	6,630	10.7	10.6	9.3
BRYAN-COLLEGE STATION	38,730	38,820	36,280	1,670	1,710	1,060	4.1	4.2	2.8
CORPUS CHRISTI	134,300	135,450	133,600	9,500	9,550	7,750	6.6	6.6	5.5
DALLAS-FORT WORTH	1,493,900	1,487,100	1,420,000	82,300	74,800	60,000	5.2	4.8	4.1
EL PASO	158,900	158,500	155,450	17,150	16,350	14,300	9.7	9.4	8.4
GALVESTON-TEXAS CITY	81,450	81,750	76,520	5,900	6,090	4,140	6.8	6.9	5.5
HOUSTON	1,429,800	1,419,000	1,376,500	68,200	68,000	51,200	4.6	4.6	3.6
KILLEEN-TEMPLE	61,480	61,390	60,790	4,320	4,040	3,430	6.6	6.2	5.3
LAREDO	31,900	32,330	29,210	4,090	3,810	3,460	11.4	10.5	10.6
LONGVIEW-MARSHALL	63,860	63,470	62,830	5,280	5,110	3,980	7.6	7.5	6.0
LUBBOCK	98,150	98,020	96,090	4,860	4,740	3,780	4.7	4.6	3.8
MCALLEN-PHARR-EDINBURG	73,570	73,860	72,730	14,000	12,060	11,060	16.0	14.0	13.2
MIDLAND	48,760	48,390	44,390	2,220	1,810	1,580	4.4	3.6	3.4
ODESSA	62,200	61,030	57,970	2,550	2,910	2,220	3.9	4.6	3.7
SAN ANGELO	42,800	42,600	41,120	1,740	1,890	1,420	3.9	4.2	3.3
SAN ANTONIO	398,450	396,950	384,500	30,350	29,900	26,400	7.1	7.0	6.4
SHERMAN-DENISON	38,800	38,340	36,810	2,860	2,710	1,970	6.9	6.6	4.8
TEXARKANA	44,790	44,830	46,230	4,810	4,950	3,710	9.7	9.9	7.4
TYLER	60,230	59,580	61,650	4,540	4,620	2,920	7.0	7.2	4.5
WACO	76,160	75,840	74,400	5,080	4,920	3,650	6.3	6.1	4.7
WICHITA FALLS	58,800	58,320	57,210	2,640	2,860	1,930	4.3	4.7	3.3

†Sum of estimated number of total employed and unemployed workers residing in the specified areas.

‡Includes resident wage and salary workers, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, agricultural workers and workers involved in labor management disputes.

*Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

TEXAS LABOR MARKET REVIEW
Official Publication of
TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
NOLAN F. WARD ..... Chairman
KEN CLAPP ..... Commissioner
A.C. SHIRLEY ..... Commissioner
ERNIE W. TULLIS, Administrator

Published Monthly at the TEC Building, Austin, Texas
Economic Research and Analysis Department

The newspapers, periodicals, books and miscellaneous publishing portion of printing and publishing decreased employment as seasonal cutbacks occurred at firms involved in printing and publishing school yearbooks. This loss led to a moderate decline in the industry as the majority of firms in printing and publishing remained stable. Several firms in other nondurable goods reported employment losses due to layoffs. Small gains were posted in textile mill products, paper and allied products, and leather and leather products.

Employment in the durable goods sector actually posted a small upturn over the month due primarily to a considerable gain in nonelectrical machinery. The advance within the nonelectrical machinery segment was the result of a gradual rise in employment among firms within the industry. Although this was the largest advance within the durable goods sector, almost all of the other industries reported at least some gain in employment. Only transportation equipment and electric and electronic equipment posted decreases, both of rather substantial quantities. Declines in business activity led to employment losses in electric and electronic equipment and at least one layoff of a notable proportion.

Reductions in the motor vehicles and equipment segment and the other transportation equipment segment of transportation equipment dropped the industry's employment level significantly from July to August. The greatest impact was exhibited by the motor vehicles and equipment portion which underwent a partial shutdown for retooling. The aircraft and parts segment continued an upward trend of employment activity that indicated more business for the industry. Other segments showing improvement over the month were lumber and wood products; stone, clay and glass products; and primary metal industries. Increased orders and a higher level of production activity led to the advances in lumber and wood products and stone, clay and glass products. Primary metal products increased as workers returned to their jobs at one large firm following a shutdown for vacation. Some labor-management disputes were still in effect during August in the industry, but the employment managed to rise in spite of these disputes.

Total employment in the nonmanufacturing industries fell as losses were heaviest in the government sector. Other sectors also lost employment, however, as construction tumbled and services suffered a minor cutback. Many seasonal workers left to prepare to return to school, but contract completions and fewer construction starts caused more concern for the employment outlook in the construction industry. The August level of employment in construction was only 200 above the year-ago total. The construction industry in Texas has averaged a growth rate of nearly 10 percent a year since 1975, yet from August 1979 to August 1980 it rose only one half of one percent.

Services wavered over the month as segments of the industry moved in opposite directions. Considerable declines were posted in business and repair services and amusement, while noteworthy gains were recorded in personal services and educational services. Amusement and recreation services dropped with the release of temporary and part-time student workers. Educational services increased due to colleges, universities and professional schools hiring for the coming school term.

The most significant gain among the nonmanufacturing industries occurred in trade. Retail trade in particular was up as automotive dealers and service stations, apparel and accessory stores, and other retail trade managed to reverse their downward employment trends and post increases. Seasonal demand boosted by back-to-school sales led to the climb in apparel and accessory stores, where employment was nearly two percent over last month's. The gain in automotive dealers and service stations was especially pleasing since employment in that segment had previously declined by as much as 6,000 from year-ago estimates.

Finance, insurance and real estate rose over the month as over half of the gain was recorded in the real estate portion. Seasonal factors influenced the advance in real estate as summer is generally the busiest season for the industry. Parents of school-age children usually make a move, if they are planning to buy a home, between school terms. The summer weather is also more conducive to house searches. Transportation and public utilities scored a modest advance largely due to hiring in telephone communication. Violent weather generated by Hurricane Allen disrupted phone service in a large part of the State and led to the jump in new hires. Oil and gas extraction was responsible for most of a small gain which occurred in mining during the month.

ADVANCE NOTED IN HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly hours (AWH) for a manufacturing production worker in Texas rose from 40.7 hours during July to 41.1 hours in August. Over the same period average hourly earnings (AHE) climbed by two cents from $7.21 an hour to $7.23 per hour. The increase in both hours and earnings pushed the average weekly earnings figure close to $300 with a total of $297.15 for August. The weekly earnings figure is 11.4 percent above the year-ago level of $266.74.

Overtime gains led to increased hours and earnings in several industries over the month. Chief among these industries were furniture and fixtures, electric and electronic equipment, and leather and leather products.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN TEXAS*

SOURCE: TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG † 1980	JULY 1980	AUG 1979	AUG † 1980	JULY 1980	AUG 1979	AUG † 1980	JULY 1980	AUG 1979
FOR TEXAS									
MANUFACTURING—TOTAL	$297.15	$293.45	$266.74	41.1	40.7	41.1	$7.23	$7.21	$6.49
DURABLE GOODS	298.16	290.70	267.07	41.7	40.6	41.6	7.15	7.16	6.42
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	224.80	221.45	212.99	40.0	39.9	41.6	5.62	5.55	5.12
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	202.70	177.94	186.59	41.2	37.7	41.1	4.92	4.72	4.54
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODS	293.33	292.52	268.62	43.2	43.4	44.4	6.79	6.74	6.05
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	360.77	354.71	335.37	40.4	39.5	41.2	8.93	8.98	8.14
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	300.46	302.32	272.74	41.5	41.3	41.2	7.24	7.32	6.62
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC	313.93	301.49	279.72	43.3	41.7	42.0	7.25	7.23	6.66
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	375.20	355.14	332.56	45.7	43.1	43.7	8.21	8.24	7.61
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIP	271.32	243.00	229.23	40.8	37.5	40.5	6.65	6.48	5.66
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	364.14	361.15	311.08	42.0	40.9	41.7	8.67	8.83	7.46
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	397.88	391.13	349.54	42.6	42.7	43.1	9.34	9.16	8.11
INSTR. & RELATED PRODUCTS	227.37	220.70	205.67	39.0	39.2	39.4	5.83	5.63	5.22
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	197.74	197.51	181.03	38.1	38.5	38.6	5.19	5.13	4.69
NONDURABLE GOODS	295.40	297.02	266.49	40.3	40.8	40.5	7.33	7.28	6.58
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	270.86	272.21	245.23	41.8	42.6	42.5	6.48	6.39	5.77
MEAT PRODUCTS	287.67	285.58	248.11	43.0	43.6	43.0	6.69	6.55	5.77
MALT BEVERAGES	542.64	542.91	483.34	53.2	53.7	44.1	10.20	10.11	10.96
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	211.74	215.98	197.13	41.6	42.6	41.5	5.09	5.07	4.75
APPRL. & OTHER TEXT. PROD	147.19	147.74	139.08	35.9	36.3	36.6	4.10	4.07	3.80
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	320.54	325.43	294.84	43.2	43.8	42.0	7.42	7.43	7.02
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	261.69	256.86	234.43	39.0	38.8	39.4	6.71	6.62	5.95
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODS.	451.44	450.47	417.64	41.8	42.1	42.4	10.80	10.70	9.85
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	451.73	463.51	415.94	42.1	43.4	43.6	10.73	10.68	9.54
PETROLEUM REFINING	467.04	480.87	430.57	42.0	43.4	43.1	11.12	11.08	9.99
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	155.17	145.70	147.46	37.3	36.7	38.4	4.16	3.97	3.84
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	266.70	267.55	222.34	42.4	42.2	38.6	6.29	6.34	5.76
NONMANUFACTURING									
MINING	388.62	389.30	336.38	46.1	46.4	43.8	8.43	8.39	7.68
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	391.39	392.54	337.80	46.1	46.4	43.7	8.49	8.46	7.73
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MRNLS., EXC. FUEL	327.34	325.02	310.75	46.3	46.9	46.8	7.07	6.93	6.64
COMMUNICATIONS, EXCEPT U.S. POSTAL SERV.	339.55	339.30	328.13	43.2	43.5	41.8	7.86	7.80	7.85
ELEC., GAS & SAN. SVCS.	334.10	338.60	308.48	41.4	41.7	42.2	8.07	8.12	7.31
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	196.40	197.05	184.41	34.7	35.0	35.6	5.66	5.63	5.18
WHOLESALE TRADE	294.11	290.07	266.99	40.4	40.4	40.7	7.28	7.18	6.56
RETAIL TRADE	155.69	157.94	150.86	32.3	32.7	33.6	4.82	4.83	4.49
GENERAL MDSE. STORES	119.38	117.90	129.74	25.4	25.3	30.6	4.70	4.66	4.24
BANKING	185.82	181.88	169.55	38.0	37.5	38.1	4.89	4.85	4.45
FOR THE MAJOR MARKETS									
AMARILLO									
MANUFACTURING	259.35	276.21	258.95	39.0	40.5	39.9	6.65	6.82	6.49
DURABLE GOODS	256.13	255.06	279.19	38.4	39.3	41.3	6.67	6.49	6.76
NONDURABLE GOODS	261.62	292.99	239.32	39.4	41.5	38.6	6.64	7.06	6.20
AUSTIN									
MANUFACTURING	232.80	228.50	201.29	40.7	40.3	40.5	5.72	5.67	4.97
DURABLE GOODS	239.20	235.58	202.40	41.1	40.9	40.4	5.82	5.76	5.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	200.97	197.02	195.69	38.5	37.6	40.6	5.22	5.24	4.82
BEAUMONT									
MANUFACTURING	425.43	428.08	384.08	42.8	42.3	42.3	9.94	10.12	9.08
DURABLE GOODS	387.19	377.31	322.09	43.8	41.6	41.4	8.84	9.07	7.78
NONDURABLE GOODS	448.38	457.74	419.99	42.3	42.7	42.9	10.60	10.72	9.79
CORPUS CHRISTI									
MANUFACTURING	263.25	309.06	293.41	34.1	40.4	41.5	7.72	7.65	7.07
DURABLE GOODS	200.89	272.05	228.04	30.3	39.2	37.2	6.63	6.94	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	304.15	334.13	330.57	36.6	41.2	43.9	8.31	8.11	7.53
DALLAS/FT. WORTH									
MANUFACTURING	274.86	267.53	249.04	40.6	39.4	41.3	6.77	6.79	6.03
DURABLE GOODS	289.26	279.89	266.66	40.4	39.2	42.0	7.16	7.14	6.23
NONDURABLE GOODS	246.19	242.99	222.08	41.1	39.9	39.8	5.99	6.09	5.58
EL PASO									
MANUFACTURING	191.95	197.60	194.43	37.2	38.0	39.2	5.16	5.20	4.96
DURABLE GOODS	195.49	198.72	242.14	32.1	32.0	39.5	6.09	6.21	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	191.95	197.31	177.91	38.7	39.7	39.1	4.96	4.97	4.55
GALVESTON									
MANUFACTURING	513.24	461.78	408.94	45.1	43.4	41.9	11.38	10.64	9.76
DURABLE GOODS	441.30	434.21	340.90	46.6	47.3	40.2	9.47	9.18	8.48
NONDURABLE GOODS	540.55	472.50	435.80	44.6	42.0	42.6	12.12	11.25	10.23
HOUSTON									
MANUFACTURING	365.93	362.94	332.71	42.6	42.8	42.6	8.59	8.48	7.81
DURABLE GOODS	341.46	339.71	312.68	42.0	42.2	42.6	8.13	8.05	7.34
NONDURABLE GOODS	405.48	401.69	362.94	43.6	43.9	42.4	9.30	9.15	8.56
LUBBOCK									
MANUFACTURING	227.40	225.12	203.27	40.9	40.2	40.9	5.56	5.60	4.97
DURABLE GOODS	215.90	220.08	193.25	38.9	39.3	39.6	5.55	5.60	4.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	253.99	238.00	227.56	45.6	42.5	44.1	5.57	5.60	5.16
SAN ANTONIO									
MANUFACTURING	216.83	215.28	195.84	41.3	41.4	40.8	5.25	5.20	4.80
DURABLE GOODS	226.43	227.69	201.54	41.7	42.4	41.3	5.43	5.37	4.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.26	203.21	191.09	40.8	40.4	40.4	5.08	5.03	4.73
WACO									
MANUFACTURING	244.77	254.08	222.72	39.8	39.7	39.7	6.15	6.40	5.61
DURABLE GOODS	257.48	253.20	234.68	41.0	40.0	41.1	6.28	6.33	5.71
NONDURABLE GOODS	230.23	254.27	209.17	38.5	39.3	38.1	5.98	6.47	5.49
WICHITA FALLS									
MANUFACTURING	274.44	251.55	243.59	40.3	38.7	40.8	6.81	6.50	5.97
DURABLE GOODS	293.66	265.98	263.34	40.9	39.0	41.8	7.18	6.82	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	214.86	208.10	183.71	38.3	37.7	37.8	5.61	5.52	4.86

*Figures cover Production Workers in Manufacturing and Mining industries only and Nonsupervisory Employees in other industry divisions. Earnings averages include premium pay for overtime, holidays, and for late-shift work. †Preliminary—subject to revisions upon receipt of additional reports.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY†ESTIMATES—TEXAS

INDUSTRY	AUG.* 1980	JULY** 1980	AUG.** 1979	CHANGE FROM JULY 1980	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1979
‡TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	5,783,700	5,797,800	5,627,100	−14,100	156,600
MANUFACTURING	1,044,200	1,044,500	1,028,600	− 300	15,600
DURABLE GOODS	609,900	608,100	604,400	1,800	5,500
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	36,200	34,900	37,800	1,300	− 1,600
LOGGING CAMPS, SAWMILLS, PLANING MILLS	7,500	7,400	8,800	100	− 1,300
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	18,000	17,700	19,100	300	− 1,100
STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	43,800	43,300	46,200	500	− 2,400
CONCRETE, GYPSUM & PLASTER PRODUCTS	18,900	18,800	19,000	100	− 100
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	44,000	43,300	47,000	700	− 3,000
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	93,800	93,600	92,900	200	900
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METAL PRODUCTS	49,600	49,200	48,500	400	1,100
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	158,400	155,900	150,700	2,500	7,700
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	64,300	64,000	59,600	300	4,700
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	103,000	104,300	101,800	− 1,300	1,200
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	80,700	83,500	78,300	− 2,800	2,400
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	50,800	50,200	47,000	600	3,800
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	19,000	18,800	18,400	200	600
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	13,000	12,800	12,200	200	800
NONDURABLE GOODS	434,300	436,400	424,200	− 2,100	10,100
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	97,600	98,100	97,500	− 500	100
MEAT PRODUCTS	25,900	26,000	26,000	− 100	− 100
DAIRY PRODUCTS	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
BAKERY PRODUCTS	11,600	11,900	10,900	− 300	700
MALT BEVERAGES	3,800	3,800	3,600	0	200
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	6,100	6,000	5,900	100	200
APPAREL & OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	75,100	75,500	75,500	− 400	− 400
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	22,100	22,000	22,500	100	− 400
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	61,900	62,400	59,800	− 500	2,100
NEWSPAPER, PERIODICALS, BOOKS & MISC. PUBL.	32,900	33,400	31,300	− 500	1,600
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	82,500	83,100	81,300	− 600	1,200
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	51,600	51,600	43,300	0	8,300
PETROLEUM REFINING	47,900	47,800	39,400	100	8,500
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	7,900	7,700	7,200	200	700
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	29,500	30,000	31,200	− 500	− 1,700
TOTAL NONMANUFACTURING	4,739,500	4,753,300	4,598,500	−13,800	141,000
MINING	227,300	226,900	203,300	400	24,000
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	217,000	216,700	193,800	300	23,200
METAL & COAL & NONMET. MNRLS., EXC. FUEL	10,300	10,200	9,500	100	800
CONSTRUCTION	438,500	442,800	438,300	− 4,300	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	366,100	365,400	360,200	700	5,900
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	31,600	31,600	32,100	0	− 500
TRANSPORTATION, EXCEPT RAILROADS	179,700	179,800	178,200	− 100	1,500
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	35,900	35,900	35,000	0	900
COMMUNICATIONS, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	82,200	81,500	82,000	700	200
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	72,600	72,500	67,900	100	4,700
ELECTRIC SERVICES	39,300	39,100	35,800	200	3,500
GAS PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION	28,400	28,500	27,600	− 100	800
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	1,396,400	1,393,000	1,379,900	3,400	16,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	410,000	409,400	401,000	600	9,000
RETAIL TRADE	986,400	983,600	978,900	2,800	7,500
BUILDING MATERIALS & GARDEN SUPPLIES	44,700	45,000	45,900	− 300	− 1,200
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	139,100	138,900	142,400	200	− 3,300
FOOD STORES	164,400	165,400	159,200	− 1,000	5,200
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS & SERVICE STATIONS	122,600	121,900	127,300	700	− 4,700
APPAREL & ACCESSORY STORES	77,200	75,800	73,000	1,400	4,200
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	438,400	436,600	431,100	1,800	7,300
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	336,900	334,700	320,300	2,200	16,600
BANKING	88,800	88,300	83,500	500	5,300
INSURANCE CARRIERS, AGENTS & BROKERS	116,300	115,800	111,400	500	4,900
OTHER FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	131,800	130,600	125,400	1,200	6,400
SERVICES	1,004,100	1,004,400	974,600	− 300	29,500
HOTELS & OTHER LODGING PLACES	57,700	57,200	57,700	500	0
PERSONAL SERVICES	62,700	61,500	63,200	1,200	− 500
BUSINESS & REPAIR SERVICES	256,800	258,100	250,400	− 1,300	6,400
AMUSEMENT, INCLUDING MOTION PICTURES	48,000	49,700	46,800	− 1,700	1,200
HEALTH SERVICES	272,100	271,300	261,100	800	11,000
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	43,700	42,700	45,200	1,000	− 1,500
OTHER SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	263,100	263,900	250,200	− 800	12,900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	970,200	986,100	921,900	−15,900	48,300
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	162,400	167,300	164,100	− 4,900	− 1,700
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	187,700	191,000	188,100	− 3,300	− 400
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	620,100	627,800	569,700	− 7,700	50,400
TOTAL MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS	716,700	715,300	714,600	1,400	2,100
DURABLE GOODS	409,400	407,200	412,300	2,200	− 2,900
NONDURABLE GOODS	307,300	308,100	302,300	− 800	5,000

†Estimated number of nonagricultural jobs in Texas without reference to place of residence of workers. ‡Estimates of TEC in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. *Preliminary—subject to revision. **Revised.

Overtime pay also contributed to gains in AHE in other industries. Two of these were aircraft and parts and instruments and related products where general wage rate increases combined with overtime pay at a few firms led to a large gain in AHE.

A seasonal reduction at firms which print and publish school yearbooks caused decreased hiring of entry level production workers. With fewer employees drawing entry level wages, the AHE for the industry advanced moderately. At the other extreme, the addition of many entry level workers in transportation equipment dropped the AHE. Also within the industry, an annual retooling process temporarily shut down one large firm, contributing to the decline in earnings. Additional hiring of lower-paid workers led to lower AHE, while an increase in business activity led to higher AWH in oil field machinery.

FARM EMPLOYMENT RECORDS DECLINE

Total employment in agriculture posted a decrease from the mid-July level of 205,200 to a mid-August figure of 190,650. The number of seasonal farmworkers was 62,650 at mid-August, well below the August 1979 level of 71,900. Accordingly the numbers of seasonal workers by crop activity were also all below last year's totals.

Agricultural activity over the month was affected greatly by Hurricane Allen. This was chiefly true in the Lower Rio Grande Valley where much of the vegetable crop will have to be replanted. Damage to the citrus crop was also reported in the region. In contrast to damage caused by the hurricane and its heavy rains, much of the State's cotton crop had already been damaged by the drought.